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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 78 " 66

July 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 81 73

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

An "Unsinkable Politician" Discovered.

London, July 17.

The Ministerial changes are generally received cautiously. The Premier is congratulated on the originality and the boldness of the changes, but it is pointed out that the country, while wishing the new Ministers well, will judge them entirely on results. The promotion of Sir Eric Geddes was most unexpected, but tributes are paid to his ability and the choice is regarded as sound. The chief controversy centres around Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Montagu and Mr. Addison, which the newspapers criticise according to their political complexion.

The *Morning Post* says that the appointment of Mr. Montagu is a scandal, and the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill proves that "if we have not invested in an unsinkable ship, we have discovered an unsinkable politician."

The *Times* says:—"Mr. Churchill's enthusiasm and ingenuity should be useful in the Ministry of Munitions, but it must emphatically be made clear that the country will not tolerate any attempt to resuscitate amateur strategy." The *Times* adds that it is high time that munitions production was divorced from the task of dealing with labour, and says that Mr. Montagu's selection is unfortunate.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the wisdom of Sir Edward Carson's nomination is questionable. It is high time that Mr. Churchill's energy was harnessed in the Ministry. He and Mr. Montagu may strengthen the Government from a debating standpoint.

The *Daily News* says that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Addison must be glad to leave the posts in which they had been so unsuccessful.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Valuable Advance.

London, July 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says yesterday's advance on the left bank of the Meuse is of considerable importance. It releases Hill 304, which the enemy has been closely pressing, and has also done much to clear the approaches to Verdun.

The fury with which the Germans are attacking in Champagne creates the belief that the internal situation in the Central Empires urgently demands some sort of victory.

There is artillery fire of great intensity on the Belgian front.

More Ground Gained.

London, July 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting to the east of Monchy le Preux resulted in a further gain of ground and the capture of prisoners.

We successfully raided to the north-east of Oosttaverne and near Boesinghe, and drove back raiders near Wielij.

How Germany Wastes Her Men.

London, July 18.

A French communique states:—After violent bombardments, the Germans made several counter-attacks on the position we captured yesterday from Avoourt wood as far as the slope to the west of Hill 304. Our energetic resistance shattered all the efforts of the enemy, who suffered sanguinary losses without regaining the least portion of the conquered ground.

Germans Admit French Success.

London, July 18.

A German wireless message states:—There has been lively artillery firing on the coast from the Yser to Lys, La Bassée Canal, Loos and Lens, and on both banks of the Scarpe.

We repulsed English advances between Hollebeke and Warneton and drove back an English attack to the north of the Arras-Ombria road, except at a narrow point to the west of Bois du Vert.

The French attacked on a five-kilometre front between Avoourt wood and the west of Deadman Hill, and after bitter fighting they penetrated the south-east corner of Malancourt wood, astride the Malancourt-Etne road.

### UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

Riots Reported from Lisbon.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that more rioting has occurred in the streets. Bombs were thrown at the tramway and several people were injured.

The Chamber has extended martial law for one month.

### CANADIAN POLITICS.

London, July 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden introduced a resolution to extend the life of Parliament for one year. He demanded a practically unanimous vote; otherwise, he would not press the resolution. He deprecated an election at present, as it would cause distraction and discord.

The Opposition Liberals' resolution makes an election inevitable.

### COMMODORE TYRWHITT, K.C.B.

London, July 17.

Commodore Tyrwhitt has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE PETROGRAD DEMONSTRATION.

No Recurrence of the Trouble Expected.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the military anti-Government demonstration began in the afternoon. Motor lorries, bristling with machine guns and manned by Maximists and agitators, paraded the streets. As time passed nothing happened, and the population, who at first kept indoors, emerged into the streets and watched the demonstrators with curiosity. Some regiments, yielding to the persuasion of the Maximists, left their barracks in the evening, carrying arms, which is contrary to orders. One regiment marched to the Nevsky Prospect, apparently going to the Duma. Suddenly half a dozen distant shots were fired and the regiment with the spectators bolted under the cover of doorways, from which the soldiers began a wild fusillade which ceased when the magazines were emptied. The soldiers came out of cover and, after an excited discussion, abandoned the march towards the Duma and returned to barracks quietly. The city, twenty minutes later, had resumed its customary aspect.

For hours, motor lorries full of soldiers and sailors and civilian Maximists with pointed rifles, had rushed all over Petrograd. Six of them dashed into Warsaw Station to prevent M. Kerensky from going to the front, but they found that M. Kerensky had left a quarter of an hour previously. Another party seized the offices of the *Novorossyia* and made the composers type a proclamation calling upon the people to appear armed in the streets and demand the overthrow of the Provisional Government, the confiscation of the bourgeois Press and seize land, factories and other sources of production. At first a machine gun regiment, one of the instigators of the trouble, converted the dancer Kreshinskaya's villa into its headquarters.

The organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates denounces the outbreak; and firm action by the Executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Peasants and the Provisional Government is expected to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Demonstrators Answered.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that while the Joint Committees of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates were discussing Monday's episode, armed demonstrators appeared outside and demanded that the Committee should itself take over the Government. The Committee passed a resolution stating that the very people who proposed this were the first to make attempts against the present constituted authority, adding that such acts as those of Monday constitute treachery and felony towards the Revolutionary Army which is fighting the troops of Kaiser Wilhelm.

### THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

Our New Minefield Hampering Enemy Movements.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that twenty torpedo boats participated in the capture of the German merchantmen. It is asserted that several shells fell on the coast.

The *Handelsblad* alleges that the affair occurred inside territorial limits, and hopes that the Government will protest against this breach of neutrality, but eye-witnesses describe the attack as being four miles off the shore.

The captures are welcomed by the British Press as widening the success of the new measures to terminate the increasing traffic between Dutch and German ports. It is pointed out that the new British minefield has increased the difficulty for German ships, which probably had to leave the comparative safety of Dutch waters and run out to sea, and were then intercepted. It is stated that an East Coast port that one of the enemy ships, which resisted capture was the *Brussels*, of which Captain Fryatt was the Master.

### OVERCOMING SUBMARINISM.

Fewer British Vessels Sunk.

London, July 18.

The Admiralty returns show that during the past week the arrivals of vessels numbered 2,828 and the sailings 2,920. Fourteen vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk; while twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Eight fishing vessels were sunk.

### THE MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

Esquires to be Dropped.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government had decided to drop the Mesopotamia enquiry, to leave the soldiers to be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way, and to refuse the resignation of Lord Hardinge, which had been again offered.

### MR. REDMOND NOT TO RESIGN.

London, July 17.

The *Times* says that Mr. Redmond does not intend to resign the Irish leadership or advise his colleagues to resign in order to obtain the verdict of Ireland on Sinn Féinism. No decisive steps will be taken until the results of the Convention and Nationalists' Mission to the United States are known.

### ENEMY SUBJECTS AND BRITISH TITLES.

London, July 17.

In the House of Commons, the Bill depriving enemy subjects of British titles was passed second time.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, July 18.

A Russian official wireless message states:—There has been intense enemy artillery firing in the region of Pottery, south of Bessany, and near Balice.

The enemy strongly attacked to the south of Novica and occupied a height. Our counter-attack by infantry and cavalry threw him back, and we re-occupied the height.

Increased Fighting Reported.

London, July 18.

A German wireless message states:—There has been increased fighting on the Riga front, to the south of Dunaburg and at Smorgon. There has been strong artillery firing at Bessany.

We captured the Carpathian heights to the east of Novica and repulsed counter-attacks.

We forced back the Russians on the Lomnica line. Artillery firing is more active on both sides in the Sogasta Valley along the Patus and Sereth.

### LORD HARDINGE.

London, July 17.

A number of papers state that Lord Hardinge's resignation is certain.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### CASUALTIES IN THE RECENT RAID.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the British air service casualties in the air raid of the 7th inst. were two pilots killed and one wounded, and one observer who died of wounds. Two aeroplanes were destroyed and two crashed down.

#### HOW GERMANY PLAYS THE GAME.

London, July 17.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since the 1st April German submarines had arrested or attacked over twenty British, allied or neutral ships in Spanish waters. Most serious representations had consequently been made to Spain, which assured Great Britain that it would do its utmost to prevent the violation of Spanish waters.

Commander Bellairs called attention to statements in the Dutch papers suggesting that the Germans repeatedly violated Dutch waters.

Lord Robert Cecil said the matter had not been lost sight of.

#### THE APPEAL TO SHIPBUILDERS.

London, July 18.

The following is a continuation of the Admiralty's message to the Iron and Steel Trades Federation:—

London, July 18.

There are only two weapons that can be used (to combat submarine) and both are forged in the shipyards. One is the class of warship that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy submarines, the other is every new merchantman that replaces a ship sunk. These weapons must be used together. Upon the men of the shipyards and engineering shops depends entirely their output, but how the latter can be increased concerns everyone. No measure enabling the better use of labour and machinery can be neglected. We who are secure in our homes owe it to the brave men who are dying hourly for us on sea, on land and in the air to spare no efforts to give them weapons with which to win the war. The Board is confident that in this supreme crisis, in our history the men of the shipyards and workshops will see that this appeal does not fall on deaf ears.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Position Improved.

London, July 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—We somewhat improved our position eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. Despite thick clouds and strong winds our aeroplanes did a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. They also bombed various points behind the enemy's lines. Many air flights took place in which we brought down six and drove down three machines. None of ours is missing.

#### A Brilliant French Thrust.

London, July 18.

A French communique states: There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Cerny, Ailles and California Plateaux. In Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Teton again gaining a footing at certain points we captured on the 14th. The artillery duel continued to be violent at Mont Haut, where we are organising the captured ground. The operations we carried out on the left of the Meuse and west of Hill 304 developed into full success. After heavy artillery preparation, our troops, with irresistible dash, attacked a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the Beze-Malancourt road and the whole of the first German line which had been elaborately organised for defence fell into our hands, followed shortly afterwards by the second enemy line after desperate fighting in which our troops manifested splendid keenness. They also carried the advance further and attained a kilometre in depth. The line of this advance runs from the south-eastern corner of Avoourt Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Canard Wood. Our fire annihilated several counter-attacks made during the afternoon. The enemy suffered most heavily. We have counted 425 unwounded prisoners.

(Continued on page 8.)

## WEATHER FORECAST.

CLOUDY.

Temperature 80-85.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco states that the exports of silver during June totalled 6,812,500 ounces, chiefly to China and India.

### SUN YAT-SEN AT CANTON.

An Important Speech Delivered.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 18 as follows:—

A wireless telegram was received from the Becca Tigris forts at noon on the 17th inst., stating that the gunboat Hoi Sin, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen on board, was passing and would reach Whampoa two hours later. On receiving this, the Takwan, the Civil Governor, members of the Provincial Assembly and a few high officers of the Yunnan regiments went to Whampoa on small gunboats.

When they arrived there, another wireless telegram stated that the Hoi Sin was too big to come in. The officials thereupon went on board to meet Dr. Sun, who, after shaking hands with all of them, made an important speech. He first referred to the Revolution in Russia and then to the six years of Republican administration in China. In conclusion, he said that the whole Navy was loyal to the Republic, but it must have a proper base, as those in Shanghai, Changhai and Foukien were now in the hands of the rebels. Therefore they must make Kwangtung a naval base. He hoped they would all invite the whole Navy to come to the South, convene a Parliament, establish a Cabinet and request Li Yuan-hung to take the Presidency in Canton. The present was the decisive moment in China, and he hoped they would not lose the opportunity but would work forward.

Dr. Sun arrived at Canton at 2 p.m. on the 18th. He landed on the Government Wharf near the south city gate. A military band and a body of troops lined both sides of the wharf for his reception. He went to the Governor's Yamen, escorted by a strong guard.

The police force has been instructed by the Civil Governor to strictly suppress all harmful rumours during the present critical time and to arrest anyone who dares to make speeches in the streets.

The system of disposing of the fatten monopoly has been somewhat changed. It is now decided that the privileges of every district shall be given by the magistrate at any sum he thinks fit. For Canton alone, there is a merchant in Hongkong who offers two and a half million dollars for one year, but his offer is not yet accepted.

Fong Sing-to, commander of the Yunnan troops, has declared that he will destroy on the morning of the 19th, at 6 a.m., the opium seized from the police station by his soldiers, belonging to the Hang On Company.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Annoe Battle film at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

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HONGKONG.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Duke of Norfolk's Estate.  
The estate of the late Duke of Norfolk has been sworn for the purpose of probate at £300,000. He bequeathed \$85,000 for the endowment of Roman Catholic churches, missions, and other religious purposes.

London Express Collision.  
A train going to London ran into the rear of the Glasgow to Easton sleeping express of the Caledonian Railway, at Newton, Lanarkshire, last month. The guard's van and the last carriage were telescoped, and, besides a number of persons slightly injured, four military officers were so badly hurt that they were taken to the military hospital at Glasgow. New York Germans Ordered to Move.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 Germans in New York City were ordered to make preparations to move from homes within a half mile of States armories and naval stations, or obtain special permits from the United States authorities. Special orders from Attorney General Gregory at Washington to this effect were issued on May 17.

M. Jusseland Wins Pulitzer Award.

Columbia University trustees announced on June 4 the first awards of Pulitzer prizes in journalism and letters. The prize of \$2,000 for the best book of the year on the history of the United States was awarded to M. Jusseland, French Ambassador to the United States, for his work entitled, "With Americans of Past and Present Days."

Scarcity of American Tourists.

According to the story of the purser of a well-known trans-Pacific liner, told to a Kobe pressman, the Hawaiian Islands have had a severe set back since the United States entered the war. Honolulu is only a shadow of its former self, speaking of the tourist trade. Immediately upon the war declaration made by President Wilson, thousands of tourists, and many residents in Honolulu, returned to the United States. The beach resorts and hotels are deserted, and the shops and stores are employing only about half the original force.

War Aircraft.

Colonel Rappington deprecates criticism of the various types of German aeroplanes in use without knowing the purpose each is intended to serve. Among hundreds of machines there is room for pre-Dreadnoughts as well as Dreadnoughts: aeroplanes unfit for the battle-plane, squadrons of pursuit flights, can be used for reconnaissance flights, artillery flights, or even be attached to divisions to carry information from the fighting troops to Divisional Headquarters. As the life of an aeroplane in France is not more than two months, no belligerent is likely to build up a museum of aircraft antiquities, and when a machine comes down, hang goes nearly \$8,000.

Mrs. Anthony Trollope.

A venerable figure, bearing a name which will always be honoured in English literature, recently passed away, at the age of 96, in Mrs. Anthony Trollope, the widow of the novelist Mrs. Trollope died on May 25 at Stroud, Gloucestershire. Rose Heseltine, to give her maiden name, was the daughter of Edward Heseltine, a bank manager at Rotherham, and the first met her future husband in Ireland in 1842, when Trollope was a Post Office surveyor in that country, and was leading what he called "a jolly life." They were married in Dublin in 1844, and the marriage, it can truly be said, had an important effect on English letters. Trollope had then just begun his first novel, "The Macdermots of Ballyvelan," which, though it fell flat at the time, became fairly popular later on. At any rate, it was the first of a long list of successes, which the author wrote primarily to supplement his income, and incidentally to make his fame. Having outlived him as his widow for 45 years, Mrs. Trollope lived long enough to see his reputation, on the strength of his best work, perhaps even more securely established than this, the height of his popularity during his life-time. There were two sons of the marriage.







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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

## THE REICHSTAG AND PEACE.

In a recent issue, we commented upon the political crisis in Germany, which had caused the summary dismissal of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor, Herr Zimmermann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Herr Helfferich, as Minister for the Interior. It was a "clean sweep" of the "old gang" and clearly denoted that the Kaiser and Junkerdom generally had concluded that beneath the ferment so frequently manifested in the Reichstag was much that portended little good to the then existing state of German political affairs. To counteract this impending evil, the Kaiser resorted to his customary practice and dismissed his Chancellor, thus tacitly expressing that his spokesman in the Reichstag had not been voicing his (the Kaiser's) views. This is an old trick of the "All Highest," and was actually carried out in much the same manner when Prince von Bismarck endeavored, with little success, to explain his autocratic master's amazing indiscretion in giving expression to the extraordinary ideas in the interview that appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph* towards the close of 1908. Similarly, even the greatest of Germany's modern statesmen, Bismarck, was practically made a scapegoat to shield the Kaiser, or rather to enable him to continue enjoying the Reichstag just as he thought fit. As we stated in the article above referred to, it is almost incredible that any enlightened nation should tolerate such an absurd political system. Beneath the surface, however, there have been signs of late that a new spirit is beginning to prevail, which makes it abundantly evident that the old order will sooner or later have to give way to the new and that Kaiserdom and Junkerdom autocracy will be futile against the first real onslaught of democracy. The elements are present in Germany, with its huge preponderance of Socialists, and all that is required is opportunity, proper leadership and sound organization. In time these will come, and with them the end of the present archaic government of Germany.

Meantime cognisance has to be taken of the German political system as it at present exists, and in this connection it is truly amazing to note, according to *Vorwaerts*, the well-known German Socialist journal, that the Majority in the Reichstag intends "introducing a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4, 1914, do not desire conquests, is fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of its territory, and desires a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples with an economic peace and freedom of the seas." This extraordinary resolution, which doubtless is meant to impress neutral nations more than it can possibly be hoped to have any effect upon the Allies, concludes with the following statement, which is worth preserving as a typical piece of German wrong-headedness. "Nevertheless," it is stated, "Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her Allies with conquests." This is so gross a travesty of the facts that it is hardly worth while seriously criticizing. As Mr. Balfour cogently pointed out the other day, in the British Archives there is documentary evidence proving that Germany began the war chiefly to wrest France's colonies from her. Germany is now, no doubt, more concerned as to how she will be able to bring about a state of affairs by which she may be able to obtain the return of her own Colonies.

Germany's desire for a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples should not be difficult to realize if she will but withdraw from territory that she has too long occupied and evince a genuine desire to negotiate peace on reasonable terms. As for the desire for an "economic peace" and for "freedom of the seas," the former cannot form a matter for negotiation, as it is obviously a matter that rests with nations individually; and if the Entente Powers deem it desirable to enter into some arrangement for their common advantage, the Germans have none but themselves to thank if the fiscal arrangements of these Powers are adjusted with little heed to Germany, except to prevent her from reaping hand-omely as she did in pre-war days. As for the old bogie of the "Freedom of the Seas," it seems useless to reiterate that the seas after the war will be as they were previous to the war—as open and as free to the Germans as they are to any other nation. Instead of framing such absurd resolutions—which deceive nobody and only make the Germans more ridiculous than ever in the eyes of the world—if the Germans would endeavour to throw aside their egotism and endeavour to understand the viewpoint of other nations, then there would be some grounds for believing that they are not altogether hopeless and that peace negotiations in the near future might be realisable. Meantime there is no hope whatever for Germany so long as she persists in playing the role of the martyr; when all the world knows that not only did Germany bring about the war, after she had prepared for it in many ways well-known now, but that she has only become desirous of peace since she has realized that it is impossible for her to attain her ambition.

## An Educational Matter.

A rather unfortunate situation has arisen in local educational affairs, as a result of which there is a strong probability that the Oxford Preliminary Examination will not be held. The examination papers, it appears, have been lost at sea, owing to the sinking of the vessel by which they were consigned. The circumstances are distinctly unfortunate to all concerned, and more especially to the candidates who have been "sweating" for a year or so and who, presumably, have paid their fees. The idea has been suggested to us, however, that a little initiative and enterprise on the part of the Education Department might solve the difficulty. There must be many independent educationists here who know the usual standard of papers for this examination, and one of these could surely be entrusted to draw up a set. Then the examination could be held and the results sent home with an explanation of the unusual circumstances, in which event those responsible would most probably agree to this substituted scheme and proceed with the business of examining the efforts sent in. At any rate, the idea is worth considering, as it would be a thousand pities to deprive the candidates of the opportunity of sitting.

The Ministerial Changes. Judging from the excerpts telegraphed by Reuter's Agency regarding the manner in which the Ministerial changes have been received by the London Press, it is evident, as it is doubtless natural—human nature—being what it is—that political bias, despite the urgency of the new conditions under which our institutions are now conducted, is still a factor to be reckoned with. The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, following upon the Mesopotamian Report, and the transference of Sir Edward Carson from the Admiralty to the War Cabinet, necessitated a reshuffling of several of the offices, and, as stated, the changes have met with not a little antipathy, one paper even going the length of characterising the appointment of the Hon. E. S. Montagu as Secretary for India as "a scandal." Probably had this distinguished son of Lord Bessington been of the same way of thinking politically as the London *Morning Post* (which makes the above statement) he would doubtless have been heartily welcomed. Both with regard to this appointment and that of Mr. Winston Churchill as Minister of Munitions, which is also adversely criticised, we are of opinion that the Prime Minister and the country are to be congratulated. Both the Hon. E. S. Montagu and Mr. Churchill are comparatively young men, who have shown considerable capacity in the fulfilment of the official duties they have previously been called upon to undertake.

Mr. Churchill. In the case of Mr. Churchill, there seems to be too much of a tendency to attach to him certain little impetuous actions which at one time or other brought him very prominently before the general public. It should not be forgotten, in judging Mr. Churchill, that while he is a son of the noble House of Marlborough, he is also, on the maternal side, an American, which perhaps accounts for his predilection for introducing a certain amount of personal "bustle" into his Ministerial duties, quite at variance with the practice of any of his predecessors and, in fact, rather alien to British ideas of Ministerial decorum. The inclusion of both Mr. Churchill, with his ready resource and his enthusiasm for "getting things done" and of the Hon. E. S. Montagu in the Cabinet, should prove to be a successful experiment, as their comparative youth, with its refreshing vigour, is probably more required in these times of action than is the ripe judgment of more elderly statesmen. Sir Eric Geddes' appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty is also likely to prove successful, as Sir Eric has made for himself a splendid reputation as a thoroughly practical organizer and a man of very sound judgment. The other appointments call for no special comment. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the Cabinet is strengthened by the changes.

## DAY BY DAY.

A PLAN FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG, LIKE A BUILDING OUT OF PLUMB, WILL FALL.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the abolition of Army Purchase (1871).

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.9/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Dental Appointment. We understand that Dr. Anger, and Dr. Kew have been appointed dental surgeons to the Government Civil Hospital.

Alleged Thief. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with broaching sargo whilst employed in the Kowloon Godown. It was alleged that defendant had opened a case of spoons and was caught in the act of stealing the spoons from the case. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said the case had fallen and broken open. He was arrested while repacking the spoons which had fallen out. The defendant was remanded.

"Something Fishy." A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export two tins of Government opium. A Lukong said he was engaged in searching defendant's basket and he found the drug. Defendant admitted that some of the contents were hers, but not the opium. She also asked the Lukong to arrest another woman. His Worship said that he had searched the basket while on duty and then said that he had received information. The woman would be discharged.

Not Proved. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with snatching half a sovereign, and a pendant off a watch chain. Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant alleged that he was calling a sampans when defendant came up and snatched the pendant. A curious thing about it was that neither the pendant nor the chain were broken, and witnesses would be called who would say that the pendant was hanging off the chain when the cry was raised. The defendant did run a long way. It might have been the fault of bad interpretation, as a good interpreter could not be secured. Defendant was discharged.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Tennis Matches and a Presentation.

The tennis fixtures arranged by the Kowloon Cricket Club for Monday evening, but which, owing to the exceptionally wet weather, had to be postponed, took place last evening and passed off most enjoyably. Some very interesting matches in the tennis tournament which the Club is now running were played. Mr. S. E. Green and Miss Robertson (owe 40) defeated Mr. E. Abraham and Mrs. Duncan (owe 4/8), the score being 6/2, 2/6, 7/5, while Miss Leabirel and Mr. Head defeated Mr. and Mrs. Stark by 3/6, 10/8, 6/1. The latter match, which proved to be most interesting, concluded the tennis for the evening.

The occasion was taken advantage of to make a presentation to Banmaster W. J. Christian, of the 74th Punjab Band, who is shortly leaving Hongkong for India, he having obtained a Commission in an Indian Regiment. Mr. Christian has been a member of the Club for some years, and has prominently identified himself with its activities.

The presentation was made by Mr. P. R. Wolf, the Vice President of the Club, who, in handing Mr. Christian a silver tea service and a tray (added by Mr. Abraham), wished him a long life and a successful career, besides paying a tribute to the work Mr. Christian had done for the Club. Mr. Christian made reply, and the customary cheers were given. During the afternoon, little girls made a collection for War Charities, raising quite a satisfactory sum.

## CANTON WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Further List of Subscriptions.

A further sum of \$408 13 6 subscribed by British residents in Canton has been remitted to London during May, June and July as undernoted:—

	£	s	d
Mesopotamia Comforts Fund	50	0	0
National Refugees and Training Ships "Arctura" and "Chichester"	25	0	0
Officers' Families Fund	60	0	0
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	25	0	0
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	160	0	0
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers	33	13	6
Urgency Cases Hospital	50	0	0
	\$408	13	6

The following is a list of the subscribers for the past three months:—

Bunder S. M.	\$	3
Bachelor R.K.	30	
Ecke F.G.	80	
Bell F.N.	75	
Bennett E.S.	60	
Boanas W.	10	
Bowker G.H.	20	
Bray Rev A.H.	15	
C.	30	
Canton Club-Bowling Handicap	56	
Charrington E.C.	15	
Chotirmal K.A.J.	50	
Chippfield J.	15	
Church Collection	85	70
King's Birthday Courty J.E.B.	45	
Craig A.H. (Kongmoon)	15	
Crocker J.H. (Nanning)	60	
Darch O.W.	90	
Dartmouth N.J.	5	
Dent H.F.	150	
Dixon P.A.V.	15	
Eager O.	30	
Ellis H.	30	
Ford H.T.	75	
Forbes D.	120	
Grierichsen E.A.O.	18	
Giff Rev O.A.	15	
Garrard E.E.	60	
J.E. Griffith Ltd.	28	94
Harris H.P.	30	
Hill P.L. Oakley	20	
Hogg A.V.	30	
Hooker Dr. A.W.	30	
Hotchand P.	10	
Houston A.	30	
Isatt D.H. (Kongmoon)	15	
Jamieson J.W. C.M.G.	£50	
Jenkins Rev. P.	15	
King's Birthday Celebration Balances	2	53
Jones Miss A.M.	5	
Kitching G.C.	90	
Komaroff A. (Kongmoon)	15	
McDonald J.	30	
McNair Rev. Geo. H.	7	50
McRae Rev. D.	25	
Matheson R.T.	20	
Martin Abe	15	
Miller A. (Samshui)	60	
Mullin H.G.	5	
Navalrai Metharam	30	
Nennumal	5	
Peel C.A.	60	
Read G.L. (Hongkong)	90	
Reid O.H.	10	
Reynolds Dr. W.G.	15	
Ross J.	5	
St. George's Society (per O.W. Darch)	325	
Sandeman H.H.	60	
Sermeslaw H.C. (Kongmoon)	15	
Shields C.H.	180	
Smith J.T.	30	
Smith H. Staples	50	
Stanes W. Gordon	20	
E.C.T.	50	
Tope Rev. G.S.	30	
Wassismull Assumall	75	
Waters V.P.	10	
Watson C.E.	30	
White R.J.	30	
Wipper W.O.E.	50	
Wilson A.G.	30	
Wood E.M.	60	
Worley N.A.	10	

Total ... \$3,026 87 and 450

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Charities can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

D. FORBES,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
c/o Hongkong Bank,  
Canton.

From amongst the letters of acknowledgment received the

## THE MIDDLESEX BAND.

Past Careers of the Bandmen.

The following particulars of some of the members of the Middlesex Band, which gave a splendid concert at the Victoria Theatre last night, and which has established a first-class reputation for itself since it has been in the Colony, will no doubt be read with general interest:—

Bandmaster Lawrie Owen, A.B.A.M., gold medalist, was late Director of the Finbury Park Empire, Moss and Stolls, London; the Kilburn Empire; the Olympia, Shoreditch; the Patney Hippodrome; the Balham Hippodrome. Previous to enlisting, he was for three years Musical Director at the New Theatre and Hippodrome, Northampton. He studied at the London University under Sir Frederick Bridge, organist at Westminster, and is the composer of several pantomimes and revues, as well as of music for dramas and of many light and dance pieces.

Lance Corpl. Meo, violinist and solo oboe, is late of the O'Mara Opera Company, Royal Italian Opera, and several first-class hotels and theatres. He was a student of the Guildhall School of Music and has toured with the Moody Manners Opera Company.

Lance Corpl. Johnson, solo cornet, was formerly principal cornetist of the Glasgow music hall and of several other well-known places of amusement.

Lance Corpl. Ollmer, solo trombone, was for many years associated with several first-class theatres and music halls.

Corpl. Sanderson, bassoonist, was formerly a well-known organist at Accrington.

Pte. Elliott, solo clarinet, was for some time on the stage as one of the well-known "Ten Loonies."

"Crane" was pianist with Earl de la Warr at Bexhill-on-Sea and has been Musical Director at Grimsby and Lincoln.

"The Comedy Four."—Pte. Tolley, previous to the war, was a cowboy on the ranches in Australia. Pte. Spencer was a weaver and a first-class machine operator in the North of England. Pte. Sanderson was, before the war, employed upon telegraph work and has performed very many most hazardous feats in the air, swinging on wires from telegraph posts across the busy thoroughfares of many cities.

Lance Corpl. MacKerzie was formerly employed as a City clerk and is well-known in many parts of London.

The majority of the bandmen were, previous to enlisting, either engaged at first-class hotels or theatres, and a few of them were members of various famous brass bands in the North of England, and added that he was glad to get back because in the North he felt so far away from the centre of things.

This is curious, says the *Guardian* and probably most Lancashire folk will be surprised to hear that they are so far behind this bright optimism of the South. Perhaps it is only that our native gruffness strikes harshly on those who have become accustomed to Southern gaiety and mellifluousness. Or perhaps the attitude of the returned Lancastrians set up nervous irritation in their friends. It is easy to believe that annoyance might be caused by a too complacent Londoner, for we all like to fancy ourselves models of fortitude in these times. Will not our correspondent grant us even a done determination or a grim calm? We care little about brightness, and optimism may be renounced without a pang, but—gracious heavens!—are we to go to London for the sterner virtues? Here are these glorified Lancastrians rushing back to the centre of things, fearful lest they may miss an air raid or a garden party or some really important gossip at the club, while we cover timorously in our bleak and comparatively safe North. It is difficult to realize; we had not known that we were like that.

following one, dated May 14, 1917, from the Chairman of Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society, shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letters of 21st February and 24th March, enclosing drafts value £100 and £12 respectively, official receipts for which are enclosed herewith.

"Once again the members of the Joint Committee desire me to convey to you and through you to our kind friends in Canton our very warm and sincere thanks for this further generous support, and I beg to assure you all how highly we appreciate the practical manner in which you continue to show your sympathy and interest in the work we are carrying on for the sick and wounded."

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

That the American mission to Russia was a strong one was evident from the first to every one who was acquainted with the public career of its principal members. It now appears, from the fuller details published in the New York press (says a correspondent), that some of them possess special qualifications which are likely to make them persons of no ordinary degree. Mr. Charles R. Crane, for instance, is accustomed to visit Russia every year, and has kept constantly in touch with the political and social situation there. He has shown unusual appreciation of the religious feeling and genius of the Russian people, and deeply touched them two years ago by bringing over the Russian Cathedral choir to New York at his own expense. Another delegate, Dr. John R. Mott, is an intimate friend of Prince Lvoff, the Russian Premier; has lectured to large audiences in Russian cities on the student movement, and has received the thanks of both the old and the new Governments for his services in behalf of two a half millions of Russians in German prison camps.

The recent Italian advance towards Trieste gave interest to a passage in Lady Barton's life of her illustrious husband. "There is a curious law in Trieste," she notes, "that if you wish to quit a house you must give notice on May 24; and on August 24 you must leave; so any stranger coming into Trieste on the day last mentioned would see nothing but processions of carts and waggons covered with furniture and boxes, and it looks exactly as if the town was being deserted for a bombardment or the moving of an army." It was on May 24 two years ago that Italy gave Austria notice to leave.

A Lancastrian who has been resident in London for some years is anxious as to the "nervous attitude" of the North. He writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Within a week I have met in London two old Lancashire friends who, like myself, now reside here. By a coincidence they had both visited their native county at the same time with the intention of staying a fortnight, and they had both returned earlier than they had anticipated. Their reason was the same—that the war had given Lancashire a bad attack of the nerves, that among their old friends there was a feeling of pessimism which contrasted most unfavourably with the bright optimism of the South, and one added that he was glad to get back because in the North he felt so far away from the centre of things."

Sweet Oblivion. A young Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and disorderly. Defendant admitted the offence and added that he did not know what he was doing. A Lukong said the man was giving trouble to ricksha coolies. A fine of \$4 was imposed.

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Gambler. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyke Ball, seven Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of gambling. No. 40, Cochrane Street, had been found



## A LIBEL ACTION.

CAPTAIN OF THE PHEUM-  
PENH SUE.Chief Engineer Gets \$500  
Damages.

The libel action which has been brought by the chief engineer of the s.s. Pheumpenh, Walter James Stokes, against the master of the ship, Captain de la Sala, was before the Paines Judge, (Mr. Justice Gompertz) this morning, when legal aspects of the case were argued. The claim by the chief engineer is for \$1,000, being damages for libels contained in the official log of the vessel, made by the Captain, on April 11, 1917. It will be remembered that a Marine Court Enquiry was held some time ago at which the facts of the case were fully gone into.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K. O., appeared for the Chief Engineer (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), and Mr. Mattingley, of Messrs. Dawson, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston, defended.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock stated that the alleged libel was contained in the official log of the ship. The statement of claim, stated:—

1. On 11th April, 1917, the defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in relation to his office as chief engineer of the s.s. Pheumpenh, the following words in the official log of the said steamship, namely:—"April 9th, 10th and 11th 1917, Hongkong to Singapore, 11/4/17—The master, meaning the defendant, has this day April, 1917, found it necessary to command the chief engineer, W. J. Stokes, to cease making unnecessary trouble concerning the drinking water on the vessel. This is the third consecutive day that W. J. Stokes has publicly produced samples of water, declaring that it was stagnant and after each time when the master has told him to pump over the side for several minutes so as to flush out the pipes thoroughly he has changed his opinion after the water had been tasted by the ship's doctor, master, chief officer and com- pradore, and agreed that it is fit for human consumption. The reason that the master has made this entry is on account of him fearing by the actions of W. J. Stokes in parading dirty drinking water along the deck in a glass tumbler and the master also having noticed the enquiring looks on the faces of several of the emigrants in the vicinity of where the water was being publicly tasted on deck that the question might arise without cause or reason among the 900 people (about) that the water is tainted and thus possibly cause panic, trouble and disorder on the vessel, which might lead to disastrous results on account of the ignorance of the emigrants. After due consideration and reflection, the master has come to the conclusion that he must, in the interest of himself, the owners and all concerned, warn the said W. J. Stokes from carrying out or attempting to carry out any act that will prejudice or injure in any way the steamer Pheumpenh or any person on board, and he has further warned W. J. Stokes that any attempt to commit any act of barratry against the ship or her machinery, or to attempt to or influence any person on board to do so, will be regarded by the master most seriously and that any punishment that the law of Great Britain allows will be asked for, and that the fullest enquiries will be made as to his past conduct on board of this vessel and the officers signing this entry (meaning thereby the chief officer, the doctor and the com- pradore) are warned by the master that he, the master, considers the said W. J. Stokes to be a dangerous and malicious person and relies on them to notify him the master, at any time should the said W. J. Stokes act or behave in a suspicious manner."

2. The said words in the said log, being published by the defendant to the said chief officer and the said doctor and the said com- pradore of the said steamship,

the defendant reading over the same to the plaintiff in the presence of the said three persons.

3. By the said words in the said log, defendant meant that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of April, 1917, the plaintiff did publicly and without any necessity, in the presence of several of the emigrants on board of the said steamship, who numbered altogether about 900 people, parade samples of dirty drinking water along the deck in a glass tumbler and did indicate to the emigrants that the water was not fit to drink, in such a way as to tend to cause panic, trouble and disorder among the emigrants, and that the said conduct of the plaintiff with reference to the said drinking water was such as to render it necessary for the defendant (s) to warn the plaintiff in the presence and hearing of all, the said three persons from carrying out any act of barratry against the ship or her machinery, or to attempt to influence any person on board to do so would be regarded by the defendant most seriously; (b) that any punishment that the law of Great Britain allows would be asked for and that the fullest enquiries would be made as to his past conduct on board the said steamship; and (c) he warned all the said three persons that he, the defendant, considered the plaintiff to be a dangerous and malicious person and that he, the defendant, relied upon them to inform him at any time should the plaintiff act or behave in a suspicious manner.

4. The plaintiff claims \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Pollock went on to say that the defence which would be put forward would be that there was justification, and also that the publishing was made on a privileged occasion and without malice. The points on which those pleas were based were set out at length in a letter from Messrs. Dawson, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston, and Mr. Pollock went on to read the plaintiff's reply to that defence. It was stated that the finding of the Marine Court Enquiry showed that Stokes "carried out his duties in a proper way." There were really two defences, one being justification and the other that of publication on a privileged occasion. The plaintiff was putting that plea of justification in issue, and, as regards the question of privilege, that was absolutely decided by the Marine Court, because the finding read "We are of opinion that the chief engineer on this occasion carried out his duty in a proper way and to the best of his ability." If there were any privilege, that did not extend to the doctor and com- pradore of the ship to whom the log was read, and also did not extend to the whole of the entry. The plaintiff alleged malice, in fact, Mr. Pollock went on to argue points of the case, and stated that a log was always for the entry of "occurrences," and certainly more than half of the entry was not about an "occurrence," but was what the Captain thought of the chief engineer. It really took the form of abuse. As regards justification, the plaintiff would say that the defendant was estopped from pleading by the finding of the Marine Court.

Mr. Mattingley:—We don't admit that we are estopped.

Further argument took place and his Lordship expressed a desire to see the parties in Chambers.

A long consultation in private followed, and subsequently there was a conference between the parties, evidently with a view to a settlement.

Upon the Court re-summing, Mr. Pollock told his Lordship that he was happy to inform him that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties by consent, and that was judgment for the plaintiff for \$500, including costs, \$200 to be paid down and the remainder at the rate of \$50 per month.

His Lordship entered judgment accordingly.

Mr. Mattingley said that, whilst agreeing to the judgment, the client wished it to be said that at the time he made the log entry he was satisfied that he was acting within his rights as Captain, and, in view of the finding of the Marine Court, he still felt that.

Mr. Pollock:—I must object. That is not part of the terms of

settlement. We have let him say pretty well. We have not said that we wanted an apology or that or that.

His Lordship (to Mr. Mattingley):—Unless you are going to offer an apology, I don't think it is worth while. The settlement which has been arrived at is a very happy and desirable one, and I think we might leave it at that.

## A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Lord Rhonda's Vision.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby writes to the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

For many years the advocates of National Hygiene have been asking for a Ministry of Health. Sir Clifford Allbutt is perhaps the doyen of such seers. The day is now dawning, for the war has shown even the purblind what is the relation of national health to national existence. Just two years ago, at a conference held at Sand- land House, thanks to the Duchess of Marlborough, by the National Council of Public Morale, the Bishop of Birmingham being in the chair, it was my privilege to move a resolution, unanimously passed, in favour of the Ministry which it is now the splendid ambition of Lord Rhonda to create. No one then thought that we were doing more than the spare work of education which would bear fruit in distant years—but war teaches lessons in lightning flashes.

The chief arguments are these:—First, the bewildering number of offices and departments to approach at present before anything can be done. Take the most recent instance, the attempt to stop racial poisoning by lead plaster or "diachylon," to which I have been directing public attention for many years, and which we thoroughly examined upon the Birth Rate Commission. Here is a notorious poison, the sale of which in stick or lump form serves no medical or other useful purpose, but is ruinous to the public health, not only in this, but in the next generation. If we had had a Minister of Health he would have stopped it ten years ago. Instead, we have had to spend immense and wearisome—because so factitious—labour in appealing to and interviewing many official bodies for our purpose. The Local Government Board, the Home Office, the Privy Council, the Registrar-General, the Pharmaceutical Society, are all more or less concerned. Now we have succeeded. The other day "diachylon" was scheduled as the deadly poison it is, and to-day no one may pass twopence over a chemist's counter and buy an ounce of what will kill her and her unborn child, or blind or paralyse her for life.

A nation is maintained by the conception and maintenance until maturity of a sufficiency of new lives. If this process fails, the nation dies. The living creature is a chain of living links, as strong as the weakest of them. It contains the whole of its past—perhaps its racial as well as its individual past—in its present. Accordingly a Minister of Health must begin his care of the living cycle at the beginning. Expectant motherhood must be guarded from the racial poisons—by which term I mean lead, alcohol, and the so-called venereal diseases. A Listerian Order of specially qualified men—or, better still, women—clean to their finger-tips, must guard the unborn life and usher it into the day. The thousand lives a week, and more, that could be saved in the infantile or first post-natal year must be saved—but more of that anon in Baby Week, the last of July. Lord Rhonda is fully alive to these primary necessities, as he showed in his reply to the formidable deputations of "infant life-preservers" who waited upon him the other day. He could scarcely be otherwise with Sir Arthur Haggis at his ear.

But from the end of the infantile year to school entry, the child is no one's case. Such a child should be at home, and again I urge the term "home-child" to indicate its identity. Some three million such children we have in

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SAFE MILK.

England and Wales; and two-thirds of the school entrants in London, for instance, suffer from preventable physical defects due to our neglect of them. (The serious reader will consult Sir Arthur's admirable new report on child mortality.—Cd. 8493.) Then comes the school age, during which the medical department of the Board of Education tries to patch up part of the damage already done by our national neglect of the home-child, and our money-grabbing oblivion of the everlasting truth that only the race which regards its young renews its youth.

On leaving school at fourteen, the boy or girl may go to the devil, in the physical or moral sense, for two years, with our national acquiescence. Such is our appreciation of adolescence, the epoch-making period when the adult is being born, and for which all wise races and religions have specially cared. Then comes an entirely new authority, not the Local Government Board, as it should obviously be and would have been but for jealousy between two ministers a few years ago, but the National Health Insurance Commission, plus the admirable Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions in recent times. If any should become inebriated, however, such unhappy invalids come under the Home Office. Is it not time for a Ministry of Health to co-ordinate and subsume the labours at present shared by some fourteen different authorities?

All disinterested people are agreed. The Committee of Unionist members of Parliament, which has been studying Public Health since February 1914, under the chairmanship of Major Astor, who really knows and cares, has issued a valuable report, "The Health of the People: a New National Policy," in which a policy as old as Moses and as new as to-day is well set forth, including a Ministry of Health; and Lord Rhonda's work at the Local Government Board has already inspired him with a definite intention. The campaign against venereal diseases is not advantaged, for instance, by having one fraction of work done in a Bill from the L.G.B. and another in a Bill from the Home Office, as at the present moment.

Having put his hand to the plough, Lord Rhonda is not the man to look behind him. The harvest will be men and women worthy of the wonderful past of our undegenerate race and of our incomparable task of maintaining the British Commonwealth, throughout the world, for the common weal of all mankind, in a secular calendar.

Husband Believed Dead.

The litigants in the action brought by Mr. Channell Law to set aside a deed of separation with Mrs. Isabella Harragin shook hands in court at the conclusion of the hearing in the Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Peterson held that when the deed was entered into neither party believed the first husband to be alive. It was executed under a misconception and must be set aside. Mr. Law did not ask for costs, and Mrs. Harragin undertook not to sue his name.

## FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health, it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

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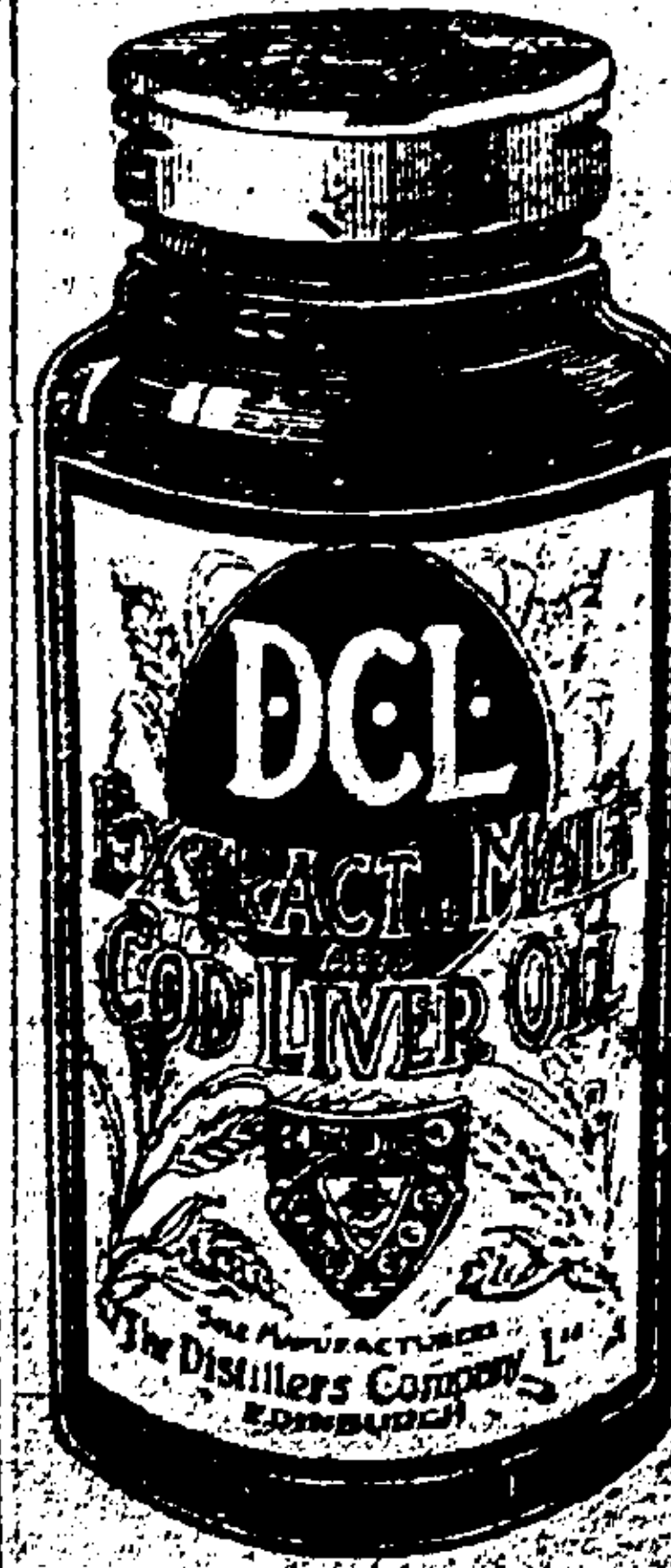
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 21st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 {TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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WWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	22nd July at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	24th July at 4 p.m.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Triton	...	27th July	5th Aug.	KOBE
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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 20th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Wed., 25th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days, between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the rough tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Hankow and Tientsin.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Whampoa and Chiao.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Extraordinary Shipping Accident.

The deck of a foreign steamer which was in process of shipping coal at No. 9 staith, South Dock, Sunderland, was wrecked recently by an extraordinary accident. One of the couplings of a train of trucks being brought down the line to the drop broke, and the trucks ran headlong down the incline towards the vessel. The two leading ones plunged on to the deck of the ship, and a third hung suspended from the drop in momentary danger of following those which had preceded it. Several other trucks ran off the metals towards the end of the drop, where they fortunately jammed. As each truck contained some 20 tons of coal, which, with the weight of the truck itself, made 28 tons, a total of 56 tons fell on the deck of the vessel, the bridge of which was destroyed, with the deck houses, and other considerable damage done. Fortunately no person sustained injury.

Will the Submarine Campaign Cease?

The London "Daily Express" publishes the following statement, which appears in the "Ost Preussische Zeitung"—In certain privileged circles it is well known, incredible though it may sound to any self-respecting German, that the Chancellor is still brooding over an understanding with England. Now, an understanding with the United States, would be possible enough were we inclined to make so humiliating a concession to the enemy as to declare our U-boat weapon to be opposed to international law and to desist from using it. Nevertheless, humiliating though such a concession might be, it would at once afford a basis for negotiation, because it would deprive the United States of all grounds for war, and at the same time satisfy England's greatest and most insistent claim. We have every reason to believe that this question is already being considered by the leaders of the German Imperial Government, and we venture to express the hope that these personages may have the courage to face it in a statesmanlike spirit.

The Japanese Shipping Market.

Following the first proposal of peace made by Germany towards the end of last year the shipping market had until quite recently been marked by a decrease in transactions involving the transfer of the ownership of vessels. This was evidently owing to a belief that the end of the war was approaching. As a matter of fact, though the charter market continued as active as ever, the purchasers of vessels were quite few. Lately, however, the shipping market has been showing a revival of activity. While the charter market is showing increased activity with a noteworthy new feature in the shape of long-term contracts, there has been a crop of transactions in hulls, at prices creating a new record. It is scarcely necessary to state that the peace scare in the Japanese market has now completely given way to a conviction of a further prolongation of the war. Not long ago a contract was about to be signed for the sale of the Tokai-maru, of the Otsuzaki Kisen Kaisha, at ¥500 per ton, but this was ultimately cancelled. However, she has now been sold at ¥510. Below are given particulars of the vessels lately sold:-

Steamer	Deadweight. Ton.	Tons Price Per
Tokai-maru	6,258	¥530
Kirishima-maru X	2,300	540
Jun-maru	1,580	590
Nakayama-maru II	550	150
Tomeshima-maru	2,200	570
Newly-built	1,450	540
	1,800	550

The price of the Jun-maru—¥590 per ton—creates a new record in Japan. The charter market, especially in regard to the coasting service, is very active. The other day the Chiyda-maru was chartered at ¥25; this rate was the highest on record as far as the coasting service is concerned. This record has now been broken by the Nagatagawa-maru being chartered at ¥31.

Compliment to British Seamen.

The "Nieuwe Courant" (a Dutch newspaper), commenting on the decision of the British Seamen and Firemen's Union not to carry socialist delegates to the Stockholm conference, and they signed guarantees to demand reparation for the U-boat outrages, says: "This decision is worthy of those who know what are the true interests of the nation."

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## THE MESOPOTAMIA ENQUIRIES.

Why the Government Has Dropped the Matter.

London, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government's decision to drop the Mesopotamia enquiries was due to objections thereto and also to the undesirability of diverting the thought and energies of legislators and the Executive from the prosecution of the war during a critical time.

Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment in order to draw attention to the Government's refusal to accept Lord Hardinge's resignation. Mr. Bonar Law announced that it was most unlikely that the House would rise until the end of August.

## UNREST IN PETROGRAD.

More Firing in the Streets.

London, July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that thousands of sailors, soldiers and workpeople have arrived from Kronstadt. The sailors were carrying banners inscribed "Down with authority, long live the Comrade!" Provocative firing started in the street and this was followed by random machine gun firing, causing a general panic.

The Military Governor of Petrograd announces that, in accordance with the Government's orders, he was to clear the city of armed persons disturbing order and threatening the security of the citizens. Troops were ordered immediately to proceed to re-establish order, and the Governor has requested the citizens not to leave their houses except for urgent reasons and to close their doors, in order to exclude unknown persons.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

London, July 17.

The proclamation announcing the change of the name of the Dynasty renounces on behalf of Queen Victoria's descendants the use of the titles of Duke and Duchesses of Saxony and Prussia and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

## RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM KALUSZ.

London, July 17.

A wireless Russian official report states: We repulsed persistent attacks north-eastward of Kalusz. For tactical considerations we transferred to the right bank of the Lomnica, leaving Kalusz but securing important river crossings. A strong enemy force threw us out of Novica, which our reserves recaptured. We captured Dalmavoc on St. George's Channel in the Danube, also one gun and some prisoners. We left the village after carrying out the task.

## CABINET CHANGES.

London, July 17.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Carson has been appointed to the War Cabinet without portfolio. The other appointments are: Mr. Christopher Addison to be Minister of Reconstruction without portfolio, Mr. E. S. Montagu to be Secretary of State for India, Mr. Winston Churchill to be Minister of Munitions, and Sir Eric Campbell Geddes to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

## CIVILIAN PRISONERS' RELIEF.

Another Complaint About Roubleben.

Mr. F. Brocklehurst, chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Civilian Prisoners' Relief Fund, has written to Lord Newton complaining of the falling off in the number of acknowledgments of parcels sent to prisoners in Roubleben. The letter says:—

During the past few weeks, both by postcard and letter, we have been frequently informed that the German authorities have placed an embargo upon the acknowledgment of parcels sent

from this country and received in Germany. The number of acknowledgments received by us during the last month confirms this information. Whereas we were receiving acknowledgments by the hundreds, they now come to us only in units. This is the very latest form of German savagery. They first of all starved our civilian prisoners and then permitted us to feed them. Now that we are sending food forward in sufficient quantities to feed them, they refuse us the satisfaction of learning whether they are being fed or not. Cannot some measures be taken to compel the German authorities to remove this cruel embargo?

## ALLEGED "DOPING" OF RECRUITS.

Pills to Make Heart Beat Fast.

A strange story of an alleged plot to "dope" recruits and get them placed in a low medical category was told at Bow Street on May 30, when eight persons—two of them medical practitioners—were charged with making false statements and with conspiring together to defeat the provisions of the Military Service Act. Licensed were:—

Dr. Andrew Mackenzie Ross Sinclair, Dr. George H. Bishop, Thomas Silling, a messenger; Benjamin Grantway, surgeon; John Trichter, solicitors' clerk; E. Thomas Evans, superintendent insurance manager; David Morley, insurance manager; and Maurice Wand, inspector.

Mr. Huntley Jenkins, prosecuting, mentioned that Trichter was an enemy alien, who had been released from internment and since then had been acting as clerk to A. Jones and Co., solicitors, Commercial Street, E. While Grantway, who had an office of his own, also acted as clerk to the same firm. Evans, Morley, and Wand had offices at High-street, Whitechapel, and Dr. Sinclair was a member of the Whitehall Medical Board.

Evidence would be directed to show that Grantway, Trichter, Evans, Morley and Wand were engaged in a scheme by which, in return for substantial payments of money, they undertook to get recruits classified at Whitehall Medical Board in the particular classes which they desired, or the lowest class—C3—irrespective of their health. It would also be shown that recruits who had paid money to one of the defendants were taken to Dr. Sinclair, in his private capacity, in order that he might recognise them when they came before him as members of the Medical Board. He was paid a fee, and arrangements were made that they should come before him.

It was also arranged that, where the recruit could not be honestly classified C3, Dr. Bishop should proceed to dose him—"dope him" would, perhaps, be a better word," commented counsel—in order that he might be in a state of health in which an independent medical man could give an honest certificate as to his condition.

A wholesale furrier named Gordon obtained temporary exemption. He was represented before the tribunal by Jones and Co., whose clerk, Trichter, he met. He also met Wand and Morley, who told him that the price of a C3 certificate was £100. Grantway said, however, that it could be done for £65.

Gordon, who had already been classified C1, went to the War Office, and a man named Bennett was selected by the police to be introduced to the conspiracy. Gordon took Bennett to Trichter, who said, "You bring the money in Treasury notes and I will take you to Grantway to fix it up."

Later Bennett told Trichter that he would not take any medicine, as it was dangerous. He was introduced to Grantway, who said that he could get him a C3 certificate for £100, adding, "Or if you want to evade military

service I have a scheme by which I can send you to America. I can get you that simpler."

Bennett said that he would rather have the C3 certificate, and Dr. Bishop gave him one to the effect that he had been given to whisky drinking, that his heart was dilated, and that the sperm was displaced. In reality he was extremely temperate.

Bennett was then examined by Dr. Sinclair, who said, "I think you had better not go before the medical board for the present. You had better be satisfied with your classification. Things have altered at the medical board."

Later Trichter said to Bennett, "You had better have some medicine," and mentioned that a certain doctor would supply "three bottles for £25." Grantway, however, mentioned Bishop, and said, "See if he can give you some pills to act on your heart."

Bishop gave Bennett nine pills, and later said to him "Your heart's very fast. I think now you can go and see Sir James Mackenzie." Bishop gave the man nine more pills to take before going to the Medical Board.

Bennett said he felt depressed, and Bishop remarked, "That's good...." Grantway instructed Bennett to see Sir James Mackenzie and Dr. Sinclair, saying, "You have to come from him (Sinclair) to me with £115 in Treasury notes. If you get C3 I'll keep the lot. If you are unfortunate enough to get C2, I'll only keep £40."

Sir James Mackenzie saw Bennett and gave him a certificate.

Sir James, however, was somewhat puzzled about Bennett's condition, and wrote to Dr. Bishop to that effect. The pills contained a drug which would increase the beats and would frequently cause palpitation. They contained about five grains of the drug each.

Counsel then told of how Gordon, who, it was arranged should pay £110, was taken to see Dr. Sinclair, and was eventually classified C3.

Det-Sergt. Brewer stated that Dr. Sinclair said, "I have done nothing improper since recruiting. I have only put them into the classifications to which they were entitled."

Other police officers gave evidence, and it was mentioned that at Evans's house a sum of £214 was found, which Evans said was part of an insurance policy on behalf of Gordon.

Mr. Jones (defending) questioned one of the witnesses with a view to testing his identification of Trichter, adding: "Ask you, because I have heard it said by so many people how much he is like Charlie Chaplin." (Laughter.)

Witnesses said he was certain of the identity.

Inspector Wensley said that Dr. Bishop had an unblemished reputation.

The case was adjourned till June 7.

## THE C.E.M.S.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next, July 23, on board the Oneone, which leaves Status Pier at 6 p.m.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Presentation of Sports Prizes.

An interesting little function took place at Queen's College today just before the school broke up for the annual holidays, when the Headmaster presented the prizes won in tennis and volleyball. The winners in the tennis competitions were:—

Championship Singles.—Prize presented by Mr. S. E. Green won by S. Nagano; 2, S. R. Ismail.

Championship Doubles.—Wei Lan-san and A. Bumjahn (prizes presented by Ng Sae-kwong and Carroll Brothers).

Handicap Singles.—S. Nagano (prize presented by Lo Shan-wan).

Handicap Doubles.—Wei Lan-san and A. Bumjahn.

The members of the senior volleyball team, who won the Volley-ball League, were each presented with a silver badge.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Headmaster, the donors of the prizes and the successful competitors.

## IN NATIONAL INTEREST.

Famous Sculptor Exempted.

On the ground of national interest, the Law Society Tribunal recently granted three months' exemption, with leave to appeal again, to Mr. Jacob Epstein, 36, a sculptor, passed for general service.

Mr. Newbolt, K.C., said that his client's work in regard to national memorials was of extreme value, and he occupied an exceptional place in the world of art. He hoped to be commissioned to design the Kitchen memorial in St. Paul's. He had carved a bust of Lord Fisher, who was greatly impressed by his work. His exemption was originally applied for by the British Museum, the National Art Collections Fund, the Wallace Collection, and other art museums as a matter of national importance. If he were crippled or lost an eye, he would never be able to do any further work, which perhaps only two or three other people in the world could do. He was American born, and was naturalised in 1910.

A millionaire director of a New York art museum had cabled that Mr. Epstein was one of the two or three great sculptors living. He was ordered to join the V. T. O.

## Returned Banished.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his sentence. Defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship sent him to prison for a year and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

## FIELD GLASSES.

Another Appeal to Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, sends as the following further appeal for glasses on behalf of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. Glasses can as before be sent direct to London or to the Hon. Secretary, War Charities, Post Office Buildings.

Eaglemere,

Ascot,

Berks.

May 25th 1917.

The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Charities Fund, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—I feel diffident of asking further help where so much has been done already, but if you could see your way to bring to the notice of the British community that the need for glasses and telescopes still goes on, I should be very grateful.

In the recent movement in France, many glasses were lost with the brave men using them, while the more open character of the fighting now in progress, has sensibly increased the demand. Further we learn from the letters how indispensable telescopes are for scouting, sniping and artillery observation.

Since I wrote last, the address of the Fund in London has been altered, and glasses should now be sent to:—The Manager, Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

I will, of course, gladly acknowledge any that can still be spared.

Yours truly,

ROBERTS.

The late Lord Roberts asked the nation for the loan of field-glasses for the period of the war for the troops. Lady Roberts has since written to the press in the same sense. In response, some 27,000 glasses have been lent.

The great conflict on which the country is engaged brings to light, as time goes on, unprecedented needs. No one could have anticipated the scale and urgency of the demand for good glasses for all ranks, and, despite the very large number distributed, this demand grows daily more insistent. Those responsible for the scheme are in a position to say that every good glass lent, means the saving of gallant lives.

Lord Roberts desired the National Service League to undertake the administration of his scheme. Glasses should be sent (with a card enclosed in the case) addressed as above. They will be acknowledged by Lady Roberts, engraved with a registered number, lent to an officer, N.C.O., or man in need of them, and returned to the owners when circumstances permit at the end of the War. 27,000 pairs have been dealt with under this scheme. Telescopes are also in great demand.

EVERY GOOD GLASS LENT MEANS THE SAVING OF GALLANT LIVES.

Address for sending:—Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## LIFE IN SINGAPORE.

Cost of Living Increasing.

The hotel accommodation of Singapore is taxed to the utmost just now with residents and visitors, the former class being discouraged as much as possible, which is rather hard, as there are very few houses to be had. One would have thought that the departure of the "alien" residents would have eased the house situation, but the influx of Allies, especially of our latest, seems to have more than compensated for the alien loss. The demand for houses is probably a part cause of the increased rental asked, and also the cause of higher rates obtaining at the Hotels. Cases are known of \$80 a month rooms being raised to \$150 a month and paid, perhaps not cheerfully, but at all events paid. As much as \$30 a day has been asked for simple accommodation for a man and his wife at one hotel, but bargaining brought it down to \$25 a day. Hotels in town with boarding houses in the suburbs, as is done in at least on case, might solve the difficulty, but the country branches would have to be very well looked after. There are not too many suitable premises for such a plan. Tyersall, or the Tontonia Club, or the Istana Lama might suit but a lot of money would have to be spent on them and naturally the hotel people will ask is this going to last?

It needs no prophet to foretell that if present prices continue it will not, for a hotel bill running into pounds sterling a day will pay travel beyond the means of most people.—Singapore Free Press.

(2) Prismatic glasses, + 8 and higher powers, by the above.

(3) Non-prismatic, by Dpland, + 5.

(4) Good old-fashioned non-prismatic racing-glasses. In answer to many enquiries, ordinary opera-glasses are hardly suitable for military purposes.

## B.—Telescopes.

(1) Good deer-stalking telescopes.

(2) Large telescopes on stands.

(3) Any smaller telescopes except toys.

## AM I

## JUSTIFIED

in using my good

FIELD GLASSES

for pleasure when I might

send them to

LADY ROBERTS

for the Troops at

the Front?

All glasses sent are acknowledged by Lady Roberts, engraved with a registered number, lent to an officer, N.C.O., or man in need of them, and returned to the owners when circumstances permit at the end of the War. 27,000 pairs have been dealt with under this scheme. Telescopes are also in great demand.

EVERY GOOD GLASS LENT MEANS THE SAVING OF GALLANT LIVES.

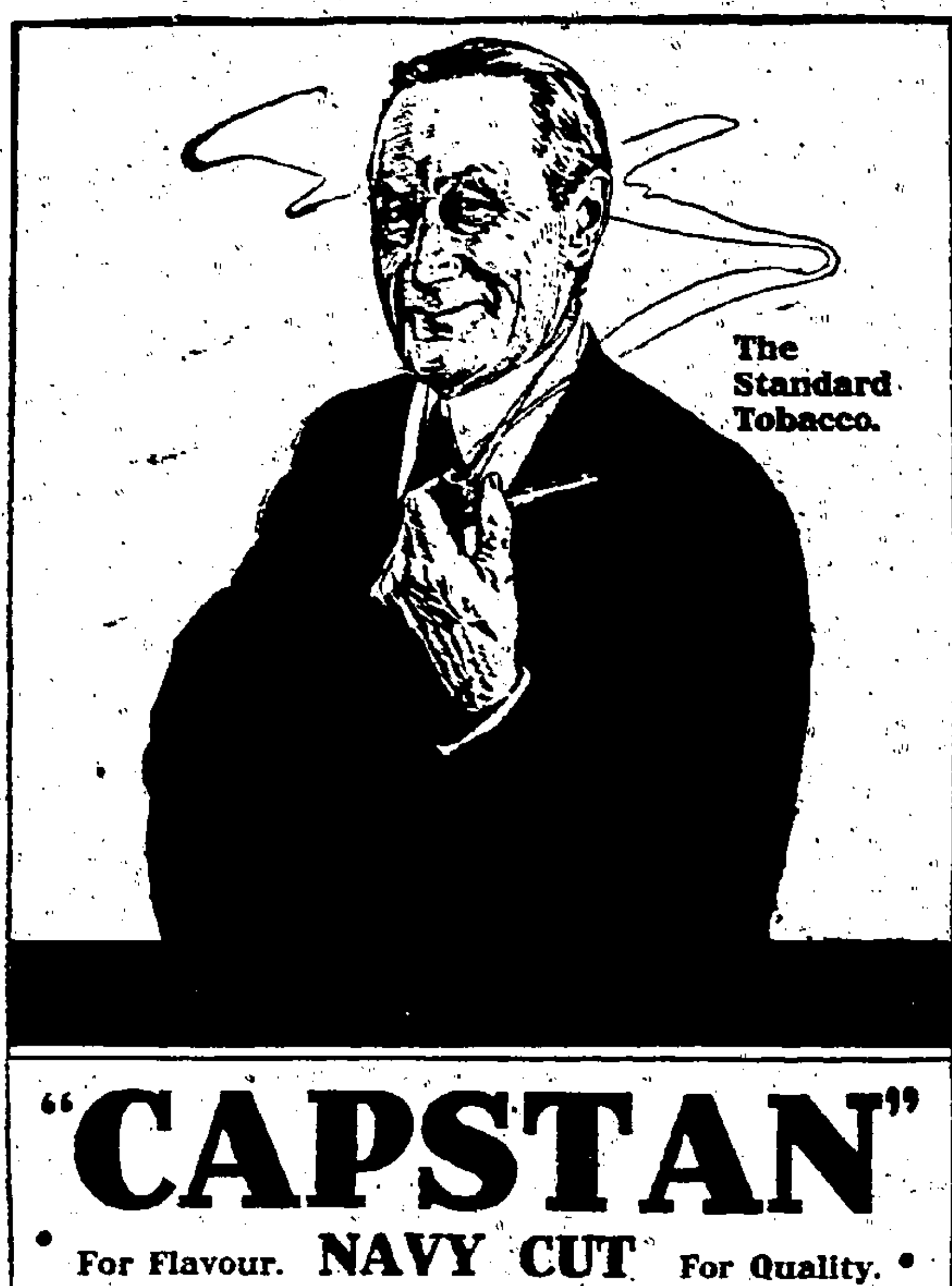
Address for sending:—Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.







## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



IN MILD, MEDIUM &amp; FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, which require that parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.  
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahoi and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Ki.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

## Increased Shipping Values.

The "Shipbuilder" records the following striking examples of the rapid rise in the value of old and new ships: A new steamer completed in Japan recently has been sold for £252,500, which works out at £20 per ton, the deadweight being 6,050 tons. The steamer Norfolk, built at Sunderland in 1907 at a cost of £27,500, was sold in 1915 for £95,000, and recently changed hands for £275,000. In this case the deadweight was 6,200 tons, so that the cost per ton was £44 7s. The third example is furnished by the Bujo Maru, a steamer of 7,100 tons deadweight, built on the Tyne in 1908 at a cost of £25,000. This vessel has now been sold for £240,000, equal to £33 12s per ton.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 12.50—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China and the Philippines, and decreased slightly along the south-east coast of China. The typhoon at 5 a.m. this morning was in about latitude 19° S and longitude 115° E, apparently moving W.N.W. slowly.

At 12.50—No. 4 signal hoisted.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.53 inches against an average of 46.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Strong increasing winds from N.E. to E.; first rain later.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lianchoi	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
July 19, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Halodate							
Tokoh							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Konishima							
Wharfedale	6a	29.84	70	95	s	1 of	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.78	75	96	are	2 b	
Canton		29.79	75	95	are	2 b	
Shamp P.		29.71	80	91	a	2	
Amoy		29.69	80	81	are	1 c	
Swatow		29.65	78	86	are	1 b	
Taihou	5a	29.71	75	76		0	
Taihu		29.63	75			0	
Taiwan							
Kailashan		29.67	81		are	4 c	
Peking		29.67	78		are	4 c	
Canton	6a	29.65	78	95	are	1 c	
Hkong		29.67	78	78	nbs	1 c	
Gap Rock		29.60			are	6 c	
Macao		29.60	79	87	are	1 b	
Wuchow							
Shanghai							
Phullen	7a	29.62	77	94	are	4 c	
Tourane		29.61	81		nw	2 c	
C. St. J.		29.66	75		w	2 c	
Amoy	6	29.63	75	91	s	4 c	
Dagupan							
Manila		29.69	75	96	are	0 c	
Legaspi		29.74	77	91	are	2 c	
Taloban		29.75	77	96	are	0 c	
Illoilo		29.74	75	96	are	0 c	
Surigao		29.76	75	92	are	0 b	
Guam	4.20	29.66	79			0 b	
Labuan	6	29.71	80	95	are	4 b	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, July 19, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.62	29.60
Temperature	84	78	85
Humidity	65	78	66
Wind Direction	E. N.E.	E.	E.
Force	4	1	4
Weather	o c	o c	o c
Rain	0.15	0.00	0.00
Significant temperature on the 19th	11th	11th	11th
Lowest	74	74	74

M.K. Observatory, July 19, 1917.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 16th July to 22nd July.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR 8 NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

M. S. COWAN

PRESENTS

## THE CAMEOS

9 STAR ARTISTES 9

Direct from the world's Leading Theatres. Presenting a performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

In addition to their musical numbers

THE CAMEOS

will present the following Burlesques

Saturday	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
July 21st	OUR BABY
Sunday	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
July 22nd	SELECTED PROGRAMME
Monday & Tuesday	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
July 23rd & 24th	ON TRIAL
Wednesday & Thursday	THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES
July 25th & 26th	THE TIGER GOD
Friday	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
July 27th	OUR BABY
Saturday	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
July 28th	SELECTED NUMBERS FROM THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE REQUESTS TO BE SENT TO MOUTRIE'S

## CHANGE OF PROGRAMME GUARANTEED NIGHTLY

Justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Mirthful, and Refined Organisation now touring the World.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S ON TUESDAY, July 17th, at 9.30 a.m.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 &amp; \$1.00.

Soldier and Sailors admitted to Pit at half price.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, 19th July, 1917.

LAST NIGHT OF

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE."

AND

"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

FRIDAY, 20th JULY, 1917.

The Thrilling Picture in 5 parts.

"A ROMANCE

OF THE

BOER WAR."

Booking at ANDERSON'S

SATURDAY, 21st.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE

CAMEOS.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Pathe's Great Serial:

"THE IRON CLAW."

(17th &amp; 18th EPISODES.)

and

Various Comedies.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING.)

18th, 19th &amp; 20th JULY.

Showing—Two Thrilling Dramas:

"MISTRESS OF THE AIR."

(In 3 Parts.)

"A HOLE IN THE WALL."

(In 3 Parts.) etc. etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. H. G. BARNETT at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. H. T. Richardson to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 15 Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising—  
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dining chairs, pile and stair carpets, glass and crockery ware, teak ice chest, etc., etc.  
Teak twin bedsteads, iron bedstead, teak wardrobes, washstands and toilet tables, toilet crockery, bathroom and pantry requisites.

Also  
1 Billiard dining table with accessories.

And  
1 Upright grand piano by Heitzman & Co. Toronto (in good condition).

On view from Sunday, the 22nd instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Pear, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Park, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater,  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers,  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice MR. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBERTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS  
Manager for China.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS  
Messrs. S. S. K. & Co.  
Telephone 39, A. 118.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)  
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and including the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 6